

THE 'ANAZAH TRIBES*

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101 TO THE RABI'A GROUP¹ belong the 'Anazah and the closely related 'Asad who live near each other to the north of the Wādi Rumma.² The Pilgrim Road from Baṣra³ to Medina⁴ crosses their territory. The 'Anazah, who are scattered throughout the peninsula of Arabia, Syria and 'Irak, are divided [601] into a Southern and Northern branch. All the tribes, and all the clans of the 'Anazah tribes, in the opinion of the ar-Rwala, have a common father and therefore are they beni al-'amm, their paternal cousins.⁵ They are called by many travellers the 'Anazah nation.⁶ The 'Anazah of the Syrian desert are the most

128 * Because of limitations of special type available native words are given in the text without diacritical marks. A list showing the proper orthography is given at the end of this article—Editor.

113 1 *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 1938, pp. 176-178; see tribal descent of Arabian Bedouins, Carl Raswan, *The Black Tents of Arabia* (Boston, 1935), p. 232; cf. Reynold A. Nicholson, *A Literary History of the Arabs* (1933), p. xix, "The Descendants of Rabi'a"; Philip K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs* (3rd ed., revised, 1946), pp. 93, 280, 502 n.1; L. Massignon, *Annuaire du monde musulman* (3rd ed., 1929), pp. 95, 101, 106, 131, 177, 439; Charles M. Doughty, *Travels in Arabia Deserta* (New York, 1946), vol. 2, p. 477.

2 *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, vol. 1, p. 374; cf. *First List of Names in Arabia* (N. W. and S. W.) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, Royal Geographical Society, December, 1931, p. 8 (Rima, Wādi ar: wadi, 160 km south of Hail; Arabic A [for Arabic forms see list at end of this article])). See also David George Hogarth, *The Penetration of Arabia: a Record of the Development of Western Knowledge Concerning the Arabian Peninsula* (New York, 1904), Rumma, W. er -, pp. 164, 184, 190, 208, 233, 239, 273, 277, 285, 288 ff., 296 ff., 306, 316, 326, 340, 341.

3 Basra: pr. Baṣra (sharp s); Arabic B.

4 Medina: 350 km north of Mecca; conv. for Arabic C - Al Medina; formerly Arabic D - Yathrib.

[104] 5 The word duriyye, "descendants," is replaced among the ar-Rwala by the word dana which designates very distant descendants irrespective of whether they have actually sprung from a common ancestor or whether the relationship is due to adoption. This term is employed particularly by the 'Anazah. Dana, "descendants": John Lewis Burckhardt employs this term in 1810 (*Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys* [2 vols., London, 1830], vol. 2, pp. 4-6); cf. Alois Musil, *The Manners and Customs of the Rwala Bedouins* (New York, 1928), pp. 47-50; Victor Müller, *En Syrie avec les Bédouins* (Paris, 1930), p. 113; *Les tribus nomades et semi-nomades des états du Levant placés sous mandat français* (Beyrouth, July, 1930), p. 7.

6 Alois Musil, *Arabia Deserta* (New York, 1927), p. 1; Burckhardt, *Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys*, p. 176; Carl Raswan, *Tribal Areas and Migration Lines of the North Arabian Bedouins* (Geographical Review, vol. 20, no. 3, 1930), p. 494; *idem*, *Vocabulary of Bedouin Words Concerning Horses* (Journal of Near Eastern Studies, vol. 4, no. 2, 1945), p. 97.

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not will destroy many of their most attractive qualities: their sturdy independence, their chivalry, their raids, and their poetry. Already their chiefs are showing signs of taking to politics or agriculture, while their ambitious youths are seeking enlistment and promotion in the police. In northern Arabia—touching on 'Iraq, Syria, and Trans-Jordan—the Bedouin will lose his influence and most of his distinctive qualities. In Negd, where a greater proportion of the population is nomadic, the Bedouin may retain some of his importance rather longer. Imperialist rule will see with pity that the good old raid must cease, and representatives of the imperialist rule "hope they will not be swept away too rapidly by the spread of civilization."⁶⁹

And those Bedouin tribes, who refuse to settle down and exchange their tents for houses, who insist upon wandering and living upon camel- and horse-raising, will have to return to those waste lands and plains whence they emerged hundreds of years ago. But even there progressing civilization will hound them, as even the Arabian Peninsula is slowly advancing in this direction under King 'Abd al-'Azis Eben Sa'ud, himself of noble and pure nomadic descent. As long as there are deserts in the heart of settled countries, there will also be nomads, nomads who will threaten the borders of these settled countries and their progress. But now as of old, today as in the days of Byzantine and Persian domination, it is the duty of these progressive countries to ward off this threat, not by armies, but by wisely helping these nomads to satisfy their primitive and slender demands, to try and settle them at least partially on waste land and crown land, and to respect their internal customs and ways of life. Such settlement will strengthen the safety and good order of the open roads and highways and of the borders of sown countries in the Near and Middle East.

ORTHOGRAPHIC NOTE

The proper orthographic forms of foreign words are listed here in the order in which they occur in the text: 128 ●

⁶⁹ The words of General Sir Percy Cox. See Glubb, *The Bedouins of Northern Iraq*, p. 31. On the other hand, much penetrating research at first hand must be consulted: Rawson, *Tribal Areas and Migration Lines*, etc., pp. 496-497; de Bouchamon, *La sédentarisation des nomades du désert de Syrie* (*L'Asie Française*, no. 320, May 1934), pp. 140-143; Taha Hussein, *Literary Life in the Arabic Peninsula* (translated from the Arabic by Martin Springling: *The Ocean Court*, vol. 46, no. 12, 1932), pp. 823-846.

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'Ānazah	Sa'ūd	Šeyḥ aš-šūdd
Eben Šabaḥ	Maṣālīḥ	Šeyḥ al-ḥarb
Ebn Sa'ūd	Abd el-'Azīz Eben Sa'ūd	Ka'ka 'a
Kaṭtan	Ḥafīz Wahbe	Neḡd
Ḍana Muslim	Heḡira	aš-Šreyfi
Ḍana Būr	Haḡr	Ḳaḥaṭan
Āl-Ġlās	Ġar'a	al-Ġowf
as-Sba'a Ḳmusa	Ġuzayba	Šammār
al-Ḥsene	Ab al-Ḥayl	'aṣīd al-ḥarb
Ḍana Mifreḡ	Ebn Šabaḥ	Ḥaḡḡ
al-Maṣālīḥ	Ḳaḥaṭan	Faḥad Beg Ebn Haḡḡal
Eben Ġa'īl	'Āl Wahab	Ġebel Šammār
al-Mihlef	Āl-Ġebel	Nuri Ebn Ša'lān
Ḥeybār	Ša'lān	Fawwāz Ebn Sa'lān
ḡlal	Eben Ġandal	Ġebel ad-Drīz
Eben Melḡem	Freḡe	Yazīdī's
Seraḡin	Ġemā'ati	Ḥabur
Abū-Sama	Ġemā'a	Haḡḡal
fellaḡin	Šeyḥ al-bāb	Ḥwetat

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The following additional words appear in the footnotes:

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Baḡra	Aḡ-Zeffr
ḡuriyye	Kal'at ez-Zerkā
ḡana	Ḥussein Eben 'Alī
Ḡaziratu-l-'Arab fi-l-karni-l-'Ikīn	Ḥeḡāz
Muḡallaf	Ḥashimite
Āl-'Alī	'Abd ar-Raḡman
Ṣuyūḡ	Ḥusein
Ḡowf al-'Āmir	(pr.) Kārbalā
Dumat el-Ḡendel	Ḍn-Najaf
Ṣunn'a	

The following are Arabic forms indicated in the footnotes by italic capitals:

A وادي الرمة	H مكاكة
B بصرة	I جبل شقر
C المدينة	J كربلا
D يشرب	K النجف
E خيبر	L دير الزور
F الجوى	M العوصل
G حوف العامر	N نهر الخابور